

CLASSIFICATION **CONFIDENTIAL**

Approved For Release 2003/08/11 : CIA-RDP82-00457R006600110011-9

25X1

25X1

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

INTELLOFAX 14

COUNTRY USSR (Leningrad Oblast)

DATE DISTR 27 Feb. 1952

SUBJECT Bomb Range at Kivnapi

NO. OF PAGES 2

25X1 PLACE
ACQUIREDNO. OF ENCLS 1
(LISTED BELOW)25X1 DATE OF
INFO.SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.Fid
123

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE
OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793
AND 794, OF THE U. S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVEL-
ATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON
IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

1. The bomb range is about 25 km east of Kivnapi (60°22' N/29°45' E), Leningrad Oblast, on a gravel road which runs parallel to the Leningrad-Viborg (60°42' N/28°45' E) road. The range has an L-7 extension of at least 25 km and is located in the area of the former Mannerheim Line. Destroyed villages and individual houses were located in the area. Road blocks guarded by air force soldiers were set up on all approach roads. (1)
2. A dummy railroad station, a dummy freight train and numerous tank dummies, in addition to dummy artillery positions, were seen at the range. There was also a small level field on which individual two-seater biplanes landed and took off after and between bomb release practice. (2)
3. Bomb release was practiced almost daily in good weather. The bombers approached from the north in groups of nine to 30 planes flying in wedge formation at altitudes ranging from 800 to 1,000 meters. The individual planes left the formation and, approaching their assigned targets in level flight, released a chain of three to four bombs. The aircraft left the bomb range individually, heading north. (3)
4. Bomb bays were not observed. It was seen, however, that the bombs were dropped from the fuselage in a horizontal position, and that they fell without swerving. In train bombing the distance between the individual bomb craters was 20 to 50 meters. The same type of bombs seemed to be used in all practice. (4) The body of the bomb was not formed and did not show welded seams. It was particularly noted that the stabilizing fins were not fitted directly to the bomb body but that there was a space between the body and the sheet metal stabilizing fins. The bombs were painted blue-gray. The bomb craters had a diameter of three meters and a depth of about 30 cm. (5) The soil was yellow loam.
5. The bomb craters were fairly close to the dummies. The crews of the biplanes marked the terrain with white, yellow and red flags, which seemed somehow to be connected with the targets.
6. Such bomb release practice also took place on starry nights or on nights when the ceiling was high. Judging from the noise, the practice seemed to be about the same as that performed in daylight. Flares in bundles, with a long duration

CLASSIFICATION **CONFIDENTIAL**

25X1

STATE #	X	NAVY	X	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION	
ARMY #	X	AIR	X	FBI			

Document No. **009**

No Change in Class. ☐

☐ Back

Class. **SECRET** **TS S (E)**

Appr. **1272 10**

Date: **1272 10**

By: ☐

Approved For Release 2003/08/11 : CIA-RDP82-00457R006600110011-9

25X1

25X1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ [REDACTED]

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY [REDACTED]

25X1

of burning and descending very slowly, indicated the position of the targets. (6).

7. The bombers seen were fitted with two in-line engines, the rear of the engines projecting slightly beyond the trailing edge of the wings; they had double rudder assembly, and were larger than the He-111 and slower than the Ju-88. (7)

25X1

[REDACTED] Comments.

- (1) This first report on a bomb range in Southern Karelia seems possible. The terrain described was the main combat area of the Finns and Soviets for two years in World War II.
- (2) The installations called dummies are probably old installations of this former battle zone, now used to represent targets.
- (3) The kind of the bomb releases observed shows that the skill of the bombardiers was tested in special practice.
- (4) See Annex for sketch of Dud seen in area.
- (5) According to description and color, the dud could only be a FAD-100 type fragmentary bomb. However, these bombs were cast and welded. There is a possibility that the paint covered the welding seams, so that they were not noticed [REDACTED].
- (6) The use of parachute flares, probably SAD-15 type flares, shows that regarding principles of tactical employment and technical equipment used for target tracking, nothing seems to have changed. in the PE-2 close support units.
- (7) Probably PE-2.

25X1

1 Annex: Sketch of Dud Found at the Bomb Range Near Kivinapi.

25X1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ [REDACTED]